

production, with a small crest, webbed hind feet, and a slender filament at the extremity of the tail.

Fig. 9. The full-grown male *Triton minor* after leaving the water, destitute of crest, web on the feet, or slender filament on the tail, all having been absorbed.

XXXV.—Notes on some new or little-known Marine Animals.
(No. 3.) By P. H. GOSSE, A.L.S.

Class CRUSTACEA.

Fam. CRANGONIDÆ.

Crangon spinosus (Leach). The Spinous Shrimp.

A specimen brought me Sept. 1st is slender as compared with *C. sculptus* and *fasciatus*. Its ground colour is drab or pale wood-brown, with a defined band of opaque white across the fourth segment, a much broader one across the front of the carapace, and an irregular broad white band running down longitudinally on each side, so as to unite these two, leaving an oblong mark of drab insulated in the middle; a broad band of which crosses the tail-plates. The under parts of the body and the legs are spotted with crimson.

Crangon trispinosus (Hailstone). The 3-spined Shrimp.

This species was not uncommon early in June in Weymouth Bay, but ceased to occur from that time until the end of August, when half a dozen were again dredged. Some of them were an inch and a half in length. Their colour consists of a vast number of ruddy-golden stars closely set, interspersed with black and pale specks, on a pellucid grey ground. On the fourth abdominal segment there is a speck of pure opaque white, in the median line, near its hind edge: this speck, though occasionally obsolescent, appears to me to be so constant as to be characteristic. The manners of this Shrimp are exactly those of its congeners, burrowing in the sand, or rather sinking into it, by the rapid displacement of it by means of the false feet.

Class ANNELIDA.

Fam. AMPHINOMIDÆ.

Euphrosyne foliosa (Aud. et M.-Edw.). The Leafy Euphrosyne.

A little worm which I presume to be this species, I obtained by dredging in Weymouth Bay, August 9th. The minute antenna at the tip of the caruncle appears to be flattened and trun-

cate, instead of subulate; and the colours of the little animal are less vivid than those ascribed by its learned describers to *E. foliosa*. I should designate the hue of my specimen a bright cinnamon-red, rather than cinnabar, and the median line of the ventral surface is purplish. Its length is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

As the species named is, however, the only one which these zoologists recognise as European, I presume the present must be identified with it. I am not aware that any *Euphrosyne* has been before detected on the British coasts.

Fam. NEREIDÆ.

Lysidice rufa (mihl). The Red Lysidice.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 2 in.; width $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Segments 70. Body subcylindrical, almost equal in thickness throughout, and not at all diminishing posteriorly.

Head of two rounded lobes, notched rather than divided. Eyes two, round, black. Antennæ three, of the same form and size, rounded and constricted at the base, conical, pointed, white; the central one in advance of the others, without any accessory tubercle.

First segment about half as long again as the following. The feet commence on the third segment. The fourth segment is pellucid white, slightly swollen, and appears in some degree to sheath those before it, in contraction.

Feet rounded and obtuse. Superior cirri conical, reaching just beyond the foot; inferior cirri small. Bristles white; aciculi black. They continue to the very last segment, which is as large as the rest, truncate, with a central depression, with no terminal styles or tubercles.

Jaws deep black, visible through the rings, but often protruded, and widely expanded.

Colour above indian-red, each segment studded with numerous white round dots; some of these begin, about the fifteenth segment, to arrange themselves in a line across the middle, and this transverse line becomes more conspicuous on the following segments, and forms a ridge. The crimson contents of the dorsal vessel are visible as a medial dark red line down the body. Head whitish, dotted with brown. Under parts pearly, mottled with purplish red on the anterior half.

The bristles of the ventral bundle are of the form which MM. Audouin and M.-Edwards have called "*poils en serpe*," the staff of which is dilated at the extremity and very obliquely truncate, and the accessory piece knife-shaped with the tip and the heel projecting, and a small but well-marked straight tooth near the tip; a slender lamina just embracing all. This form

differs specifically from that figured by them as belonging to *Lysidice ninetta* (Litt. de la France, ii. pl. 3 B. fig. 8).

Others are simple lancets, as fig. 7 of the same plate, except that the dilated head has but one curvature, and that the point is drawn out to much greater length and fineness.

The specimen above-described was found on an oyster dredged off Lee, near Ilfracombe, in September. It was rather inert, but crawled slowly about, and when much disturbed, threw itself into figure-8. contortions. No species of the genus is enumerated by Dr. Johnston in his Index to the Brit. Annelides (Ann. N. H. No. 108).

Class ZOOPHYTA.

Fam. CORYNIDÆ.

*Spadix Cocksii** (*S. purpurea*, mihi) is sufficiently numerous about the ledges under Binkleaf, adhering to the under surfaces of stones in the Laminarian zone. Some specimens can extend themselves to an inch and a half in length, and contract the papillose head to a lump almost globular. The papillæ of one which was active, and much extended, assumed, under the microscope, very distinctly the form of the tentacles in *Coryne*, each consisting of a somewhat thick, pellucid, cylindrical, flexible neck, and a terminal, globose, opaque head. Of its place in this family I have scarcely any doubt.

Weymouth, Nov. 1, 1853.

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of some undescribed species of Reptiles collected by Dr. JOSEPH HOOKER in the Khassia Mountains, East Bengal, and Sikkim Himalaya.* By J. E. GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., P.B.S. &c.

DR. JOSEPH HOOKER, on his return from Thibet, Sikkim, and Khassia in Eastern Bengal, kindly sent the Reptiles he had collected to the British Museum: as several of them have proved to be hitherto unrecorded in our Systematic Catalogue, I herewith send you for publication in the 'Annals' short descriptions of the new species.

* Since the above was sent off, Mr. Cocks's note on this animal appeared in the November Number of the 'Annals.' The generic name *Arum* is not admissible, as it belongs to a well-known genus in botany; I gladly recognise, however, the superior claim of the specific appellation, which pays a deserved compliment to an excellent naturalist.